



Environmental Program Overview

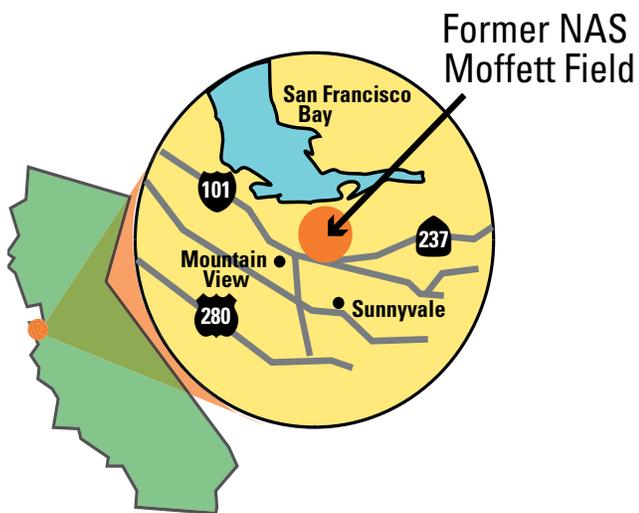
FORMER NAS MOFFETT FIELD
 MOFFETT FIELD, CALIFORNIA

SPRING 2005

INTRODUCTION

This publication discusses the Navy's environmental program at the former Naval Air Station (NAS) Moffett Field (Moffett Field) and the environmental law that governs investigation and cleanup of contaminated sites. This booklet provides information on cleanup progress since 2002, when the last site overview was published.

Moffett Field, a former Navy installation, was designated as a Superfund site in 1987, due to soil and groundwater contamination at various locations. Most of these sites have been addressed and approved by regulators for closure. However, seven sites are currently being addressed.



Moffett Field is located about 1 mile south of San Francisco Bay (see figure at left) and encompasses about 2,200 acres in Santa Clara County, California. Moffett Field is bounded on the north by former salt evaporation ponds, Stevens Creek to the west, U.S. Highway 101 to the south and the Lockheed Martin Aerospace facility to the east.

CONTAMINATION AT MOFFETT FIELD: HOW DID IT GET THERE?

Standard practices, acceptable at the time, often resulted in what is now considered improper handling and disposal of hazardous materials. Contaminants

were also released to the environment through accidental spills and leaking storage tanks. Hazardous wastes at Moffett Field were generated by everyday activities such as aircraft maintenance, squadron operations, fuel management, firefighting training, pest control and other military support activities. Additionally, contamination has come from off site onto Moffett Field. Contaminants being addressed include waste oils and fuel products, solvents and cleaning products, pesticides, paints, battery acid and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

In 1980, the Department of Defense (DoD) established a program to carry out environmental cleanup at its facilities. This program identifies, assesses, characterizes and cleans up or controls contamination at DoD sites, including Navy installations. The primary objective of the environmental effort is to protect human health and the environment through investigation and cleanup of contaminated sites.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is one of the regulatory agencies overseeing the environmental program at Moffett Field. EPA

CONTENTS

Cleanup Milestones	2
CERCLA Process	3
Site Map	4
Chemicals at Moffett	7
Cleaning Up Naturally	9
Acronyms	11

CLEANUP MILESTONES: 2002-2004

This list summarizes major accomplishments achieved over the last two and a half years. The sites presented are described in detail beginning on page 4.

Site 1, Runway Landfill (Operable Unit 1): A perfect compliance record led to developing standards for monitoring the site over the long term. This resulted in reducing the frequency of groundwater monitoring by 50 percent — a significant cost savings to taxpayers.

Site 2, Golf Course Landfill (Operable Unit 1): This site was “clean closed,” which means that the Navy dug up the wastes and conducted groundwater monitoring to be sure the groundwater is not contaminated. The area is now safe for unrestricted use.

Site 22, Golf Course Landfill No. 2: Cleanup was completed; long-term operation, maintenance and monitoring (“O&M”) will ensure the remedy remains effective over the years.

Site 25, Eastern Diked Marsh and Stormwater Retention Basin: To address public concerns, a revision of the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study Report was begun to present how to clean up the site to support other land uses.

Site 26, East-Side Aquifer Treatment System (EATS): Air emissions ceased in early July 2003, and other cleanup options were evaluated. As a result, “nutrient enhancement,” was tested as a cleanup method at specific “hot spots.” Testing was completed in March 2005.

Site 27, Northern Channel: A Record of Decision (ROD) is being finalized by the Navy and regulators; development of the cleanup plan has begun.

Site 28, West-Side Aquifers Treatment System (WATS): In early 2003, the system was upgraded to eliminate emissions of trichloroethene (TCE) and other chemicals to the air; additional work was begun to evaluate whether tetrachloroethene (PCE) source(s) have been completely addressed.

Site 29, Hangar 1: Interim cleanup action was completed to keep contaminants from releasing to the environment.

Petroleum Sites: Thirty-six petroleum sites have been closed.

works with the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The Navy works closely with these agencies as well as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the current property holder.

INSTALLATION HISTORY

Moffett Field was commissioned in 1933 as a naval air station to support a “lighter-than-air” (LTA) program. The LTA program involved training pilots to fly blimps and servicing the aircraft. Plans called for construction of 40 buildings, including Hangar 1.

Two years later, the LTA program ended and the station was transferred to the Army Air Corps, who used the facilities to train air cadets. During the Army’s tenure, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the predecessor to NASA, established Ames Aeronautical Laboratory on land northwest of Moffett Field, which later became NASA Ames Research Center.

In 1942, the station was transferred back to the Navy and was officially named Moffett Field. To support World War II, the LTA program was reactivated, and a “heavier-than-air” program was begun to support fighter planes. Hangars 2 and 3 were built to support the increase in activity. After World War II, Moffett Field continued to support major Navy aeronautical activities. The station became the largest naval air transport base on the west coast.

In 1990, the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act was enacted. In 1991, Moffett Field was recommended for closure. In July 1994, the airfield was closed and Moffett Field was transferred to NASA Ames Research Center.

The Army is the property holder of Moffett Community Housing, which includes Orion Park, Wescoat, and Shenandoah.

FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT

The Navy is conducting the environmental investigation and remediation (cleanup) of sites contaminated during its operation of Moffett Field. In September 1990, a Federal Facility Agreement was signed by the Navy, EPA and California’s RWQCB and Department of Toxic Substances Control. Designed to ensure the protection of human health and the environment, the agreement specifies the Navy’s responsibility for investigation and cleanup of contamination from past Navy activities.

The agreement promotes cooperation and information sharing among the parties; it also establishes a process for prompt resolution of disputes that may arise between them. The agreement also establishes procedures and schedules for cleanup actions.

SUPERFUND

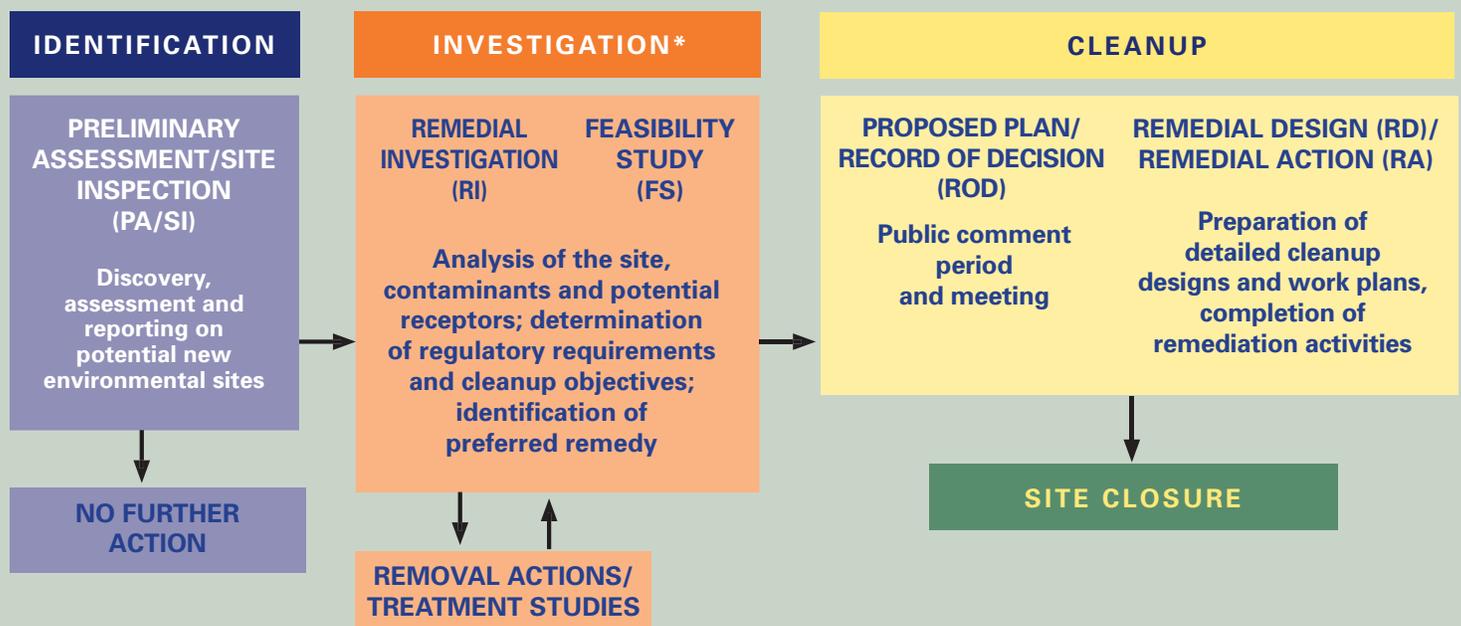
Implemented in 1980 under the oversight of EPA, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as “Superfund,” was passed by Congress to govern the cleanup of contaminated sites across the nation. To administer environmental cleanup under CERCLA, EPA uses a management tool called the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is a listing of CERCLA hazardous waste sites in the country overseen by EPA. Moffett Field was placed on the NPL in 1987. The CERCLA process is shown below.

MOFFETT FIELD ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP PROJECT TEAM

The following groups are working together to address contamination at Moffett Field:

- Navy
- EPA
- California RWQCB
- NASA
- Santa Clara Valley Water District
- Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health
- Moffett Field Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service
- Concerned citizens
- Navy and NASA contractors

THE CERCLA PROCESS



ENVIRONMENTAL SITES AT MOFFETT FIELD

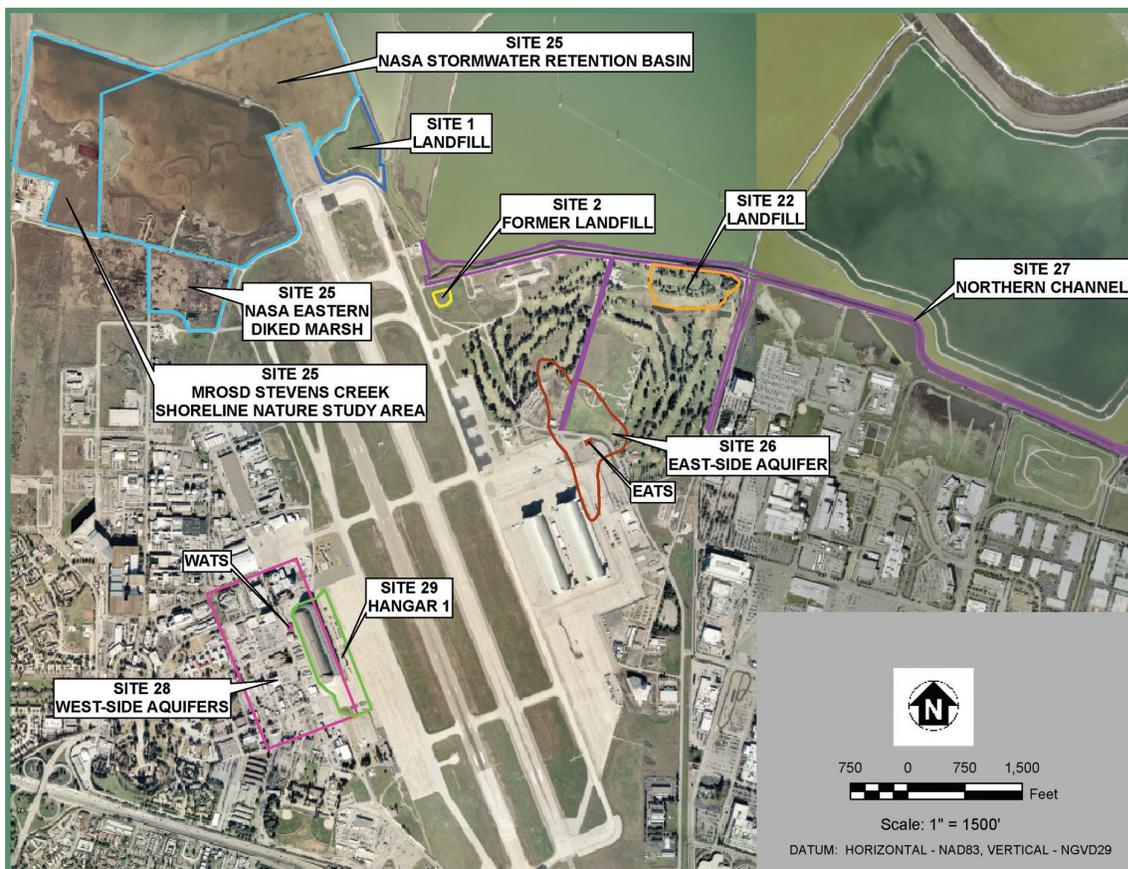
In 1984, the Navy began environmental restoration at Moffett Field with an initial assessment study. The study included a review of available records on the handling of chemicals, interviews with site personnel and a visual survey of activities at the airfield. Since that time, other areas of potential concern at Moffett Field have been evaluated.

To date, 29 hazardous waste sites have been identified, 7 of which are currently “active.” An active site is one that is still in the process of being addressed; this process includes field investigation, laboratory analysis, human health and ecological risk assessment and, where necessary, cleanup. Active sites also include those where the cleanup action has been completed but long-term monitoring is required. An example of this is a landfill site where a remedial action has been completed and monitoring continues for a period of time to ensure the remedy is effective.

The active sites at Moffett Field are:

- Site 1, Runway Landfill (part of Operable Unit 1)
- Site 22, Golf Course Landfill No. 2
- Site 25, Eastern Diked Marsh and Stormwater Retention Basin
- Site 26, East-Side Aquifer Treatment System (also called “EATS”)
- Site 27, Northern Channel
- Site 28, West-Side Aquifers Treatment System (“WATS”)
- Site 29, Hangar 1

The figure below shows the location of each active site. Future fact sheets will include information on cleanup progress at each site.



▲ Environmental sites at Moffett Field.

RECORDS OF DECISION

A Record of Decision (ROD) is a public document that explains which cleanup alternative will be used at a site. A ROD is the legal documentation of a cleanup decision.

SITE OVERVIEWS

An overview of each active site at Moffett Field is provided below. These overviews include information about the investigation and cleanup activities that are planned or under way.

Operable Unit 1 – Landfill Sites 1 and 2

Site 1 is a 12-acre landfill that was used for the disposal of refuse and scrap equipment; it operated from the mid-1960s to the late 1970s. Site 2 was a 1-acre landfill used between the 1940s and 1952. The combined sites are known as Operable Unit 1 (OU1).

Potential contaminants at Site 1 include volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (thinners, solvents, lacquer), petroleum products (oil, fuel filters), pesticides, sawdust contaminated with transformer oils (possibly containing PCBs) and paints. Site 2 reportedly received the same types of waste as Site 1.

The Final OU1 ROD, signed in 1997, required consolidation of refuse from Site 2 with that at Site 1, as well as a multilayer cap to contain the wastes. Refuse from Site 2 was removed, the wastes were placed in the Site 1 landfill and the landfill was “capped.” Soil samples collected from the Site 2 excavation verified that all wastes had been removed. The Site 2 area was backfilled with clean material, and a fence was installed around the site to restrict access. Groundwater at Site 2 was tested quarterly through 2002. Test results consistently showed no contamination. EPA and RWQCB approved closure of Site 2 in early 2003. Because contaminants were removed, Site 2 was “clean closed” and so is available for unrestricted use.

At Site 1, the multilayer landfill cap was completed in November 1998. Long-term maintenance of the cap and monitoring of landfill gas and groundwater at Site 1 began in 1999, to make sure the landfill was not emitting unacceptable levels of gas and that contaminants were not getting into the groundwater or San Francisco Bay. Raptor perches were installed to naturally control burrowing animals, such as rodents and ground squirrels, that could damage the landfill cap. Several types of hawks and a golden eagle have been seen using the perches. These perches, in combination with other measures, have been successful in controlling ground squirrels. The California Integrated Waste Management Board inspected the cap and, in March 2000, approved the site’s closure.

The first Five-Year Review Report for OU1, a major milestone document, was signed in September 2002 and approved by regulatory agencies. The Final Technical Memorandum, Site 1 Groundwater Evaluation Process, was issued in April 2004 and approved by regulatory agencies. Using the process outlined in this memorandum, scientists evaluated groundwater at Site 1; laboratory results showed that wastes have not been released from the landfill.



The Navy continues to maintain the Site 1 cap and monitor landfill gas and groundwater. In 2004, the monitoring changed from quarterly to semiannually, based on 5 years of sampling data confirming that contaminants were not being released to the environment. The Santa Clara

County Department of Environmental Health inspects Site 1 quarterly and periodically conducts landfill gas monitoring. All landfill gas monitoring results showed only very low emissions, well within safe limits. The second Five-Year Review Report will be issued by September 2007.

◀ **The Site 1 Landfill is now covered with grass. Golden Eagle (shown) and other birds of prey use perches to control rodents.**

SITE 22 – GOLF COURSE LANDFILL NO. 2

The Site 22 landfill covers 11 acres; the Navy operated it from about 1950 to 1967, mainly for domestic waste disposal. The waste is buried at least 3 feet below the ground surface.

By 1973, the Site 22 landfill had been converted into holes 3, 6 and 7 of the Moffett Field Golf Course. Between 1994 and 1999, the Navy conducted soil and groundwater studies, called a remedial investigation, and identified the type and extent of contaminants throughout the site. Soil and groundwater at Site 22 contain VOCs, semivolatile organic compounds and pesticides. Shallow groundwater beneath the landfill is not used for drinking water. Groundwater monitoring is being conducted to make sure contaminants are not “migrating” or moving away from the site.

The studies also evaluated the potential for landfill gas to build up and migrate from the site. It was found that landfill gases are not escaping into the air or moving underground beyond the site. The studies concluded that as long as the landfill waste remains buried, there is no risk to human health or the environment. However, burrowing animals such as ground squirrels, were bringing refuse to the surface, which created a potential risk to human health at the golf course. This was the primary concern for the site and the focus of the cleanup action.

The final Feasibility Study Report, prepared in March 1999, evaluated potential cleanup alternatives that would keep animals from burrowing into the buried refuse and exposing it. The report presented the following cleanup alternatives for Site 22:

- 1) No action
- 2) Biotic barrier (the chosen remedy)
- 3a) Multilayer cap with clay layer and biotic barrier
- 3b) Multilayer cap with geosynthetic clay layer and biotic barrier
- 4) Excavation and off-site disposal

Each alternative was carefully evaluated; the Proposed Plan detailed each alternative along with the preferred cleanup remedy. The plan was made available to the public during a formal comment period held from April 2 to May 9, 2001. On April 26, 2001, a public meeting was held to explain the details of the proposed cleanup plan and take input from the public. A Responsiveness Summary documenting public comments was issued on June 20, 2001.

As required by Superfund, public comments were considered before selecting the preferred cleanup remedy, Alternative 2, a biotic barrier made of gravel and cobblestone. (“Biotic” refers to the fact the barrier will keep out animals.) The selected cleanup remedy was documented in a ROD, which was signed in June 2002 by the Navy, EPA and RWQCB.

Construction of the biotic barrier was completed in August 2003 and is described in the April 2004 Remedial Action Report. The biotic barrier covers the refuse while allowing the landfill to be used as part of a golf course. Regular maintenance and long-term monitoring of groundwater and landfill gas is ongoing at Site 22, as required under the September 2003 Post-Construction Operations, Maintenance, and Monitoring Plan.



➤ **Site 22 during and after construction.**



For more information on the environmental work under way at Moffett Field, log on to www.efds.w.navy.mil/environmental/moffett.htm.

SITE 25 – EASTERN DIKED MARSH AND STORMWATER RETENTION POND

Site 25, located in the northwestern portion of Moffett Field, includes NASA's 175-acre Stormwater Retention Pond and the Eastern Diked Marsh, as well as approximately 52 acres belonging to the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District (MROSD) (see map on page 4). Site 25 has been used for the past 50 years by the Navy and NASA to manage stormwater at Moffett Field. Levees border the north and east sides of the Stormwater Retention Pond and the west side of the MROSD parcel; these levees provide flood protection for Moffett Field and adjacent properties. Historical photographs reveal that levees, blocking the area from tidal flow, were built before Moffett Field was developed.

The environment at Site 25 is commonly called a "seasonal wetland" (the area is wet for most of the year due to rainfall but dries out for a certain amount of time each summer or fall). As a result, Site 25 has been evaluated for a cleanup remedy that would make the site safe for the existing seasonal wetland ecosystem. NASA intends to change the site use to a "managed pond." This area will serve as the stormwater retention pond during the winter and be kept wet during dry months via a connection to San Francisco Bay. The other property owner, MROSD, plans to convert its property to a "tidal marsh" by connecting it to San Francisco Bay.

Accordingly, the Navy is reevaluating cleanup to allow both the managed pond and the tidal marsh site uses, in addition to the seasonal wetland. This reevaluation includes learning what plants and animals live in managed ponds and tidal marshes as compared to seasonal wetlands. It also involves figuring out the chemical levels that are safe for these plants and animals.

The decision process is scheduled for completion by early 2007 and will be communicated in a series of documents as required by CERCLA (the Remedial Investigation Report Addendum, the Feasibility Study Report Addendum, the Proposed Plan and a ROD) (see diagram on page 3).

SITE 26 — EAST-SIDE AQUIFER TREATMENT SYSTEM (EATS)

EATS is a groundwater remediation system located on the east side of Moffett Field, northeast of Hangar 3 (see figure on page 4). It is believed that chlorinated solvents (TCE and PCE) were used at Hangars 2 and 3 and contaminated the groundwater underneath the site. TCE and PCE, as well as their breakdown products (1,2-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloroethane and vinyl chloride), were identified in groundwater. The groundwater in the area is not used for drinking water, and no buildings are located over the EATS site. An ecological risk assessment showed that plants and animals are not at risk from contaminants in groundwater.

EATS began operating in January 1999; it consists of five extraction wells and a treatment system northeast of Hangar 3. Simply put, groundwater is constantly pumped from each extraction well and is treated to remove the contaminants. The treated water is discharged to the Moffett Field storm drain system. In 2003, regulatory agencies

CHEMICALS AT MOFFETT FIELD

- DCA** dichloroethane (solvent)
- DDT** dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (pesticide banned in the U.S. in 1972)
- PCE** tetrachloroethene (solvent)
- TCE** trichloroethene (solvent)
- DCE** dichloroethene (solvent)
- PCB** polychlorinated biphenyl (commonly used in transformer oils and occasionally in building materials)
- SVOC** semivolatile organic compound (organic compound that evaporates slowly at room temperature)
- VOC** volatile organic compound (organic compound that evaporates quickly at room temperature)

approved the EATS Evaluation Work Plan for collecting data to evaluate the effectiveness of EATS. The data would also be used to evaluate other possible methods to clean up the groundwater. In July 2003, EATS was temporarily turned off to evaluate conditions when no groundwater extraction was occurring.

The first Five-Year Review Report for EATS, a major milestone document, was issued in February 2005. The report recommends completing the work outlined in the EATS Evaluation Work Plan, which would include nutrient enhancement to speed up contaminant breakdown by naturally occurring microorganisms.

In February and March 2005, nutrients, consisting of a product made from corn and corn-based oil, were injected into two areas of groundwater (see box at far right). The nutrients slowly release lactic acid, which is “eaten” by microorganisms in the groundwater. The microorganisms ultimately break down the solvents in the groundwater, cleaning it up. Groundwater is being monitored for 18 months after the nutrient injection to make sure that it is working.



▲ A special rig drills holes for adding nutrients to groundwater.

SITE 27 – NORTHERN CHANNEL

Site 27 consists of the Northern Channel and the associated ditches: Marriage Road Ditch, Patrol Road Ditch and the North Patrol Road Ditch, all of which drain into the Northern Channel. The Northern Channel is located at the northeastern end of Moffett Field, bordered on the north by ponds managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (formerly Cargill Salt evaporation ponds), to the south by Moffett Field and, as the channel extends east, Lockheed Martin property (see figure on page 4). The property owners of the Northern Channel include Cargill Salt, Lockheed Martin, NASA and the city of Sunnyvale.

In addition to the surface water collected by these ditches, the Northern Channel receives stormwater through a system of surface channels and french drains (under the runway); this stormwater is pumped into the channel by the Building 191 lift station. This system is designed to control flooding on the east side of Moffett Field.



▲ In operation since November 1998, WATS treats about 70 gallons of contaminated groundwater per minute.

A ROD for Site 27 is being finalized. The ROD documents the cleanup remedy, which is to remove contaminated sediment in the channel and ditches to protect the site’s ecosystem. The Navy is developing a remedial design, which will include a work plan for completing the cleanup. Cleanup is scheduled for completion in 2006.

SITE 28 – WEST-SIDE AQUIFERS TREATMENT SYSTEM (WATS)

WATS is a groundwater remediation system located on the west side of the runways, near Hangar 1 (see figure on page 4). Potential sources of groundwater contamination in the WATS area include a former dry cleaning facility (chlorinated solvents), former fuel storage and wash rack facilities (petroleum hydrocarbons) and former manufacturing facilities south of Moffett Field (chlorinated solvents). In 1994, the Navy removed contaminants in the soil under Building 88; the process included the demolition of Building 88 and removal of an associated tank and sumps. The Navy began groundwater extraction and treatment in the Building 88 area the same year.

Contamination from dry cleaning activities at Building 88 and fuel operations has mixed with a VOC plume originating at Superfund sites located just south of Moffett Field. These sites are bounded by Middlefield Road, Ellis Street, Whisman Road and Highway 101. The companies responsible for these sites are jointly termed the Middlefield-Ellis-Whisman (MEW) companies. The contamination plume resulting from operations at the MEW facilities is referred to as the “regional VOC plume.” Releases from underground storage and piping systems at various facilities within the MEW area created the regional VOC plume. EPA signed a ROD in 1989, requiring the MEW companies to clean up the contamination, and a consent decree.

In 1998, the MEW companies installed a pump-and-treat system as part of what is called the Regional Groundwater Remediation Program. The Navy’s WATS is an integral component of the program. WATS began operating in November 1998. WATS consists of nine extraction wells and a groundwater treatment system located west of Hangar 1. The extraction wells constantly pump groundwater. This water is treated to remove the contaminants and discharged to the Moffett Field storm drain system. The groundwater treatment system includes an advanced oxidation process and granular activated carbon (“GAC”) vessels. The GAC vessels were added in July 2001 to “polish” the treated water. The majority of the VOCs are chemically changed into carbon dioxide and water, and any remaining contaminants are removed in the GAC vessels. The Navy modified WATS to eliminate VOC air emissions by removing the system’s “air stripper,” with the removal completed in early May 2003.

The Navy began “optimization” efforts later in 2003 to accelerate cleanup of the site. This work included adding the ninth extraction well and collecting data for further evaluation of the former dry cleaning facility, Building 88. Results of work completed in December 2004 indicated that more fieldwork was needed to evaluate potential sources apparently originating from the Building 88 area. Additional fieldwork was completed in April 2005 and results will be available in late 2005.

SITE 29 – HANGAR 1

Hangar 1 was constructed in 1932 to house the giant airship U.S.S. Macon. Its floor space covers 8 acres (or the equivalent of 10 football fields) and it stands 200 feet high. Over the years, the hangar provided space for maintenance of aircraft, training facilities and offices for both the Army and Navy. Hangar 1 is part of the property transferred to NASA Ames Research Center in 1994. Recently, it housed the Moffett Field Historical Society Museum and was used as a display space for air shows, open houses and various commercial and public functions.

The building materials and paint used to construct Hangar 1 contain PCBs, asbestos, lead and zinc. The hangar is aging and its paint and building materials are deteriorating. As a result, the contaminants in these materials moved into the environment around the hangar and, ultimately, reached Site 25 through the Moffett Field storm drain system.

To ensure the protection of human health and the environment, in 2003 the Navy completed an interim control measure called a time-critical removal action. This included applying a specialized coating to the exterior surface of

CLEANING UP NATURALLY

Bioremediation allows natural processes to clean up contaminants. Microscopic organisms, called microbes, that live in soil and groundwater like to eat certain harmful chemicals, such as those found in gasoline and oil spills. When digested by the microbes, these chemicals change into water and harmless gases such as carbon dioxide.

For microbes to eat contaminants, the right temperature, nutrients and amount of oxygen must be present in the soil and groundwater. These conditions allow the microbes to grow and multiply — and eat more chemicals. A way to improve conditions is to pump air, nutrients or other substances (such as the corn product used at EATS) underground.

Hangar 1 to seal the materials on the building surface. Now that contaminants have been stabilized, the Navy is working collaboratively with EPA and RWQCB on the next step of the Hangar 1 cleanup.

NO FURTHER ACTION SITES

Extensive study and evaluation of six sites showed that they could be recommended for “No Action.” According to federal law, No Action is appropriate for sites that do not present a potential threat to human health or the environment. The No Action sites are:

- Site 23, Golf Course Fill Area 3
- Weapons Storage Bunkers
- Former Industrial Wastewater Flux Ponds
- Former Abandoned Agricultural Well
- Upland Soils (areas that support upland plant communities)
- Station-Wide Remedial Investigation Human Health Risk Assessment Exposure Areas 3782, 3785, 3974, 4090 and 4158.

In 2001, EPA and RWQCB agreed with the Navy and the sites were recommended for no further action in the Revised Final Station-wide Feasibility Study Report and its final addendum. The Navy issued a Proposed Plan for public review to provide information about the sites and the proposed decision, held a comment period and a public meeting, and issued a Responsiveness Summary responding to all comments received. On August 22, 2002, a ROD was signed documenting the No Action decision. These sites are now closed.



▲ The Navy hosts informational workshops to keep community members up to date on environmental activities under way.

PETROLEUM SITES

The petroleum sites at Moffett Field are being addressed under the California Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program, which is specific to petroleum-contaminated sites. While these regulations are fully protective of human health and the environment, they do not fall under CERCLA. The Moffett Field Tank Database originally listed 161 entries, including underground storage tanks, aboveground storage tanks, oil/water separators, sumps, ponds, drains and others. Seventy sites have been closed with no action required, and 57 are in the process of being closed. The remaining 34 tanks are under NASA’s control.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Federal law requires that communities be provided opportunities to be involved in decision making during the environmental cleanup process (see flowchart on page 3). Federal guidance recommends establishing a community involvement program to promote communication between the Navy and the public. Each community involvement program is designed to meet the specific needs of the community. Community involvement activities ensure the public is provided accurate and timely information about site cleanup activities and that the concerns of community members are addressed.

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) - In addition to community involvement activities required under CERCLA, DoD policy recommends the establishment of a RAB for all military facilities involved in environmental restoration programs. The RAB provides for a wider range of community involvement; it is an advisory body that provides a forum for the exchange of information and partnership among the community, the Navy and regulatory agencies. RABs offer the public the opportunity to provide input on cleanup activities and to learn about the cleanup process. In addition, RABs help identify community information needs regarding the cleanup process.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AT MOFFETT FIELD

In an effort to provide the opportunity for involvement and information throughout the environmental program, the Navy conducts regular community relations activities including:

- Bimonthly RAB meetings
- Community workshops, open houses and site tours
- Regular, informative fact sheets and other mailers
- Media announcements about events and public comment periods for documents and reports
- Web site updates and postings of information and documents related to cleanup activities
- Required public meetings

The Navy has also established an information repository to provide members of the community the opportunity to review all Navy documents and reports related to the environmental cleanup under way at Moffett Field. The information repository is located at the Mountain View Public Library (see back page for details).

The Navy is committed to partnering with neighboring communities of Moffett Field to develop environmental solutions. To that end, the Navy strives for a very high level of public involvement in the cleanup process at Moffett Field. For example, the Navy encourages local residents to review and comment on all cleanup plans and reports.

ACRONYMS

BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DoD	Department of Defense
EATS	East-Side Aquifer Treatment System
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
GAC	granular activated carbon
LTA	lighter-than-air
MEW	Middlefield-Ellis-Whisman
MROSD	Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District
NAS	Naval Air Station
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NPL	National Priorities List
OU	operable unit
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PCE	tetrachloroethene
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
ROD	Record of Decision
RWQCB	San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
TCE	Trichloroethene
VOC	volatile organic compound
WATS	West-Side Aquifers Treatment System

WHO TO CONTACT

For more information about Moffett Field, the Installation Restoration Program, opportunities for public involvement or to become a RAB member, please contact:

Mr. Rick Weissenborn
Lead Remedial Project Manager
Former NAS Moffett Field
Base Realignment and Closure
Program Management Office West
1230 Columbia Street, Suite 1100
San Diego, CA 92101
Phone: (619) 532-0952 Fax: (619) 532-0995
E-mail: richard.weissenborn@navy.mil

FOR MORE INFORMATION

All site-related documents are available for review in the information repository and administrative record file as listed below.

Information Repository:
Mountain View Public Library
585 Franklin Street, Mountain View, CA 94041
General Reference Desk: (650) 903-6337
Monday - Thursday 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Friday and Saturday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sunday 1 to 5 p.m.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Southwest Division, Bldg. 129
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92132
Contact: Ms. Diane Silva
Records Manager
Phone: (619) 532-3676
E-mail: diane.silva@navy.mil

For an appointment or copies of documents, please call the Administrative Records Coordinator in advance Monday through Friday between 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Documents may not be removed from the facility; however, they may be photocopied or scanned using the requestor's own portable equipment. Documents may also be sent to a commercial copy service for reproduction at the requestor's expense.

MOFFETT FIELD MAILING LIST COUPON

Cut out or photocopy this coupon and mail it in soon!

If you would like to be on the project mailing list to receive information about environmental restoration activities at Moffett Field, please fill out this coupon and mail it to Mr. Rick Weissenborn, Lead Remedial Project Manager, Former NAS Moffett Field, Base Realignment and Closure Program Management Office West, 1230 Columbia Street, Suite 1100, San Diego, CA 92101.

- Add my name to the Moffett Field project e-mail distribution list.***
- Add my name to the Moffett Field project mailing list.***
- Remove my name from the Moffett Field project mailing list.***
- Send me information about becoming a member of the Restoration Advisory Board.***

Name _____

Address _____ Zip Code _____

Affiliation (optional) _____ Telephone _____

Fax _____ E-mail _____